WASHINGTON

Reception of the President's Message in Congress.

Discourteous Treatment of the Document in Both Houses.

Additional Reconstruction Proposed for Georgia.

Passage in the House of a Bill Providing for an Election in Virginia.

esident's Message reached the Capitol to-day before one P. M., in custody of two of his It was first presented in the Senate, and minutes later was announced in the House.

Mouse of Congress. The result of the whole thing was the half defeat of Schenck, who attempted to play the part of leader for the first time since poor Old Thad's taking off and who and the leader for the first time since poor Old Thad's taking off, and who put on all the airs and authority that pertain to that position. Schenck and authority that pertain to that position. Schenck had to yield to Washburne's compromise resolution in the end, which provided that, instead of not printing the Message at all, the usual number be printed, but no extra copies. Thus, though the anti-Johnson decling predominated and triumphed, Schenck had to draw in his horns and submit to be overruled by Grant's mouthpiece and the Jack Blunt Highy of California.

The Reconstruction Committee held its first meeting during the present session this morning. The death of Thaddeus Stevens has virtually made Bingham, of Ohlo, its chairman, a position which he constantly coveted while the old man lived. The committee instructed Bingham to report the bill in-troduced last session providing for holding an elec-tion in Virginia. At an early stage of the proceedof satisfaction at being at the head of the committee, reported the bill in a somewhat pompous manner; he then demanded the previous question on its pas-sage, and proceeded to explan the bill by making a apread-eagle stump speech about the foundation of the government. Bingham's first attempt to take the place of Old Thad Stevens was a miserable failure. He evidently expected to carry his bill through with a rush and to beat down all opposition, just us Old Thad used to do; but he was doomed to disappointment. First of all, E. B. Washburne found some fault with the timed fixed by the bill for holding the election. This was a hint which was quickly improved by Butler, who, in a five minutes' speech, turned the tide against Bingham. It was in vain that Bingham attempted to frighten the House with a prophecy of revolution in case the bill did not pass as he had reported it. Butler hinted that Bingham wanted to give the democrats a chance to carry the election in Virginia, and he proposed to postpone the election until after the 4th of March. Bingbam foughthals as well as he could, but Butler carried his point by a large majority. In fact, Bingbam was so badly de-feated that he could not muster strength enough to demand the yeas and navs.

Senator Fates will introduce in a few days a bill to make suffrage universal, which, in conjunction with his bill of naturalization, will form the most ex-traordinary innovation that has yet been attempted in the direction of entrusting the affairs of government to the whole people without any distinction save that of sex. The Senator is in the van of the progressive spirits of the day, and ardently desires to see the realization of Jesserson's doctrine that all men are created free and equal. His idea of citizenship is that it should cubrace every male being on this continent who swears allegiance to the United States government. Every foreigner, no matter from whence he comes, is to be declared a citizen of the republic the moment he lands on these shores and takes the pre-scribed oath. His right to vote according to length of residence is simply to be regulated by State pro-vision, as at present. He thinks the experiment should be tried, thought it may lead to strange re-sults. He is satisfied that no danger to our free lastitutious need be apprehended from the measure. He proposes, as there will always be a preponderance of intelligence in the country, to correct the wayward excesses of ignorance. He would not be willing to commit the control of the government to one or two hundred men as chightened even as Charles Sumner, and believes that only in the represcatation of every element, whether wise or ignor-

November will be published to-morrow. The state-ment has been prepared and ready for issue for the past three or four days, but was withheld by the Secretary until his annual report should be pub-

The Union Pacific Railroad.

sor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district

will probably finish it to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868. After an explanation by Mr. Paine the bill was

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint

The source of the size of the state of the s

the Legislature of Olio was a consummate act until the certificate of the Secretary of State of the United States was furnished?

Mr. Bingham replied that undoubtedly it was, and that the Secretary of State was but the register of the people of the United States speaking through its Congress. He did not admit that the recent action of the Legislature of Olio was valid; but declared that it was revolution, and he desired to put a stop to such revolutionary inovements on the part of legislature assemblies, and to give quiet, peace and security to this great people.

Mr. Pakinsworth, (rep.) of ill., another member of the Reconstruction Committee, stated the reasons which controlled his judgment and made him favor the bill. He thought the election in Virginia should take place before the adjournment of Congress, in order that if the constitution were not adopted such action might be taken by Congress as would be needful in the premises. He believed that the prevailing opinion was that the constitution would be adopted. The people there wanted security, peace and prosperity, and the sooner the election was held the better.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., advocated a later day for the election. The day fixed in the bill, he said.

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order that league times speak from his own desk. The SPRAKES overruled the point of or Mr. Broomall read his resolution, as follows:

And whereas such a sentiment, if perm world without immediate protest, might b world without in the people of the United